

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
OFFICE—
South Side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1864.

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily Democrat delivered by carriers throughout the city will henceforth be at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, including the Sunday paper.

Important Notice.

Owing to the increased expense of every article used in the printing business, and an advance price of twenty-five per cent, on the expense of composition, we are compelled to increase the cost of the Daily Democrat. Henceforth the Daily, by mail, will be one dollar per month, or six dollars for six months, or ten dollars per year, always in advance.

Important News Dealers.

We understand that General Sherman has issued an order by which any person who desires to sell papers at the front, thus destroying the monopoly which has so long inconveniented the army, and deprived it of a full supply of papers.

Persons can procure any number of papers at this office at the usual rate of three dollars per hundred; postage added, if by mail.

CITY NEWS.

GRAND BASKET MEETING.
The Union and the Constitution—McClellan and Pendleton.

There will be a grand basket meeting of the friends of McClellan and Pendleton at Bagdad, on the 4th day of October, 1864. The meeting advertised to come off at that place on the 27th instant is postponed until the 4th of October. The following speakers have been invited to be present and address the people. Gov. Brantlett, Col. Craig, Wofford, Hon. James Gubrie, Hon. Robert Mallory, Gen. Leslie Combs, ex-Governor Charles Wickliffe, Col. J. H. Harney, Col. R. T. Jacob, W. F. Bullock, Esq., Nat. Wolfe, Esq., Gen. J. M. Harlan, Hon. Aaron Harding.

Let everybody come and renew their pledges to secure peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution. There will be plenty to eat for all.

The McClellan Union Constitutional men of Jefferson, Shelby and Oldham counties will hold a mass meeting at Boston, on Long Run, on the 12th day of October next. Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, Gov. David Merriweather and Hamilton Pope are expected to be present and address the people.

ARREST OF TWO NOTORIOUS THIEVES—RECOVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—That our city is infested with a band of daring thieves no one who is conversant with police matters will deny. Yesterday morning two men entered a jewelry store on Main street, between Hancock and Clay, and, after a struggle with the proprietor, requested him to show them to see a number of watches, which were shown them; but none could be found to suit. When they left a fine gold watch was found missing. They also went to the following jewelry stores: Table's, on Market street, in the upper portion of the city; Phillip Mendel's, on Market street, between First and Second, and Wolfe & Egger's, on Market street, between Brook and First, from one of which places they succeeded in obtaining a fine gold watch. The facts were made known to officers Bligh, Gilchrist and Wm. Gross, who at once instituted the search for the thieves. They succeeded in the evening in arresting two notorious thieves, Marion Rowland and Thomas Ward, and found in their possession not only the gold watches known to be stolen, but three silver watches, which had no doubt left the possession of their owners without their consent. The parties have been placed in jail and will have a hearing before the Police Court to day.

BURGLARY OF THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—Seth Baldwin, well known in this city, was yesterday presented before the Police Court upon the charge of stealing three hundred and thirty-five dollars from a gentleman whose name we did not learn. The parties arrived in this city Wednesday evening on the Lebanon train. During the trip from Lebanon here the gentleman dropped from his pocket a roll of money amounting to three hundred and thirty-five dollars, amongst which was a five dollar bill on the Bank of Ashland. The loss of the money was made known to every one on the train, but no one knew anything about it. Upon the arrival of the train here Baldwin was arrested and searched by officer Gilchrist. Upon his person was found over six hundred dollars, and among the lot was a five dollar bill on the Bank of Ashland, recognized by the gentleman who had lost his money as his. Baldwin will have an examination before Judge Johnston this morning.

BURGLARY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS.—When the steamer Lewellen arrived at the Portland wharf Wednesday evening, it was ascertained that the cash drawer in the clerk's office had been robbed of one hundred and forty dollars. The facts were made known to officers McKim and John Harlan, who set about to ferret out the case. They arrested a negro man employed on the boat by the name of Moses Diller. After the arrest of Moses they found concealed in a negro house in Portland a portion of the money, which had been hid there by Moses.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—THURSDAY, Sept. 29.—MURIA MAGLI, drunkness; fined \$3 and \$100 for sixty days.

Baldwin County, drunk; fined \$5 and \$100 for sixty days.

John Rice, drunkness; fined \$3.

James Brannin and John Warden, assaulting John Ray; examination waived and held in \$100 to answer.

Seth Baldwin, stealing \$205 from Robert F. McClellan; continued.

One warrant was disposed of.

The knowing ones, or some of them, at least, fell heavy at the race track yesterday. The contest was spirited and pools sold readily, but the favorite was beaten, as is generally the case where four horses go in the same race.

"We were mistaken in stating that the man run over by the Portland car was killed. He is still living, though but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was engaged on the steamer Ben Stickey.

Yesterday masters were extremely dull in military circles. The only item that we heard of was the release of Maria Fairbanks from the military prison upon taking the oath and giving bonds in \$1,000.

There was nothing transpired at the barracks yesterday. The usual number of convalescents and deserters were received and turned over.

John Ayers, who was some time since committed to jail upon the charge of felony, was yesterday surrendered by his bail and returned to his old lodgings in the city jail.

The Adams Express Company for late Eastern papers in advance of the mails.

Special Session of the Police Court—Prominent Parties Charged with Stealing Negroes—The Testimony in the Case.

On Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock, a special session of the Police Court was held for the purpose of investigating the cases of Henry Devin and A. B. Barker, charged with enlisting a slave to leave this State and enlist in the United States army at Jeffersonville.

Owing to the absence of Judge Johnston, Mayor Ray presided, R. J. Elliott, Assistant City Attorney, appearing for the State, and Jas. Speed for the defense. The following is the testimony in the case as taken down by W. R. Hayes, City Marshal:

Commonwealth vs Henry Devin and A. B. Barker; stealing Jasper, a slave of Washington Lawrence:

Benjamin T. Gray sworn.—I live in Henry county and know Jasper, and he belongs to Mr. Lawrence. I am a boy of 16 years of age, under Provost Marshal Womack. He gave me direction to go to Jeffersonville and get the boy. I found him in a room, and Mr. Barker was trying to enlist the boy as a slave. I got to the river on this side. I met Mr. Devin, and know not how the boy got over to this city only from memory.

J. S. (Gallagher) sworn.—This morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, I saw the defendant together, and the boy following them told them that they had better look out about taking negroes over the river. They laughed, and I went over the river and found the boy. I presented an order from Capt. Womack and Capt. Devin to Mr. Barker, and he delivered the order to Mr. Gray by my order from Capt. Womack. Defendants acknowledged to taking the negro over the river to put him in as a substitute. They got him from the barracks on an order from Captain Devin.

Capt. Dunn stated that "Mr. Devin came to me this morning and stated that he had a negro boy in the barracks that belonged to him, and asked me for an order to pass him and deliver the boy, which I did."

During the examination of the case the following order was exhibited:

HADDEY'S PROVOST MARSHAL.
Lieutenant Roger:

You will deliver to Mr. Devin the negro boy Jasper. Say nothing about it—it is all right.

CAPT. W. B. D.

Provost Marshal.

When Capt. Dunn was on the stand the order alluded to above was shown to him and he acknowledged to writing the same.

The negro boy Jasper was allowed to make a statement, although the statutor of Kentucky forbids that a negro shall testify in case when a white man is involved. The negro stated that he had left his home in Henry county for the purpose of enlisting in the Federal army, but that he intended to enlist here and not go across the river. He further stated that two men had induced him to go over the river, and that after they got him to Jeffersonville they told him that he must say he was born in Paducah.

At the time the parties were arrested in Jeffersonville by Benj. Gray, on the order of Capt. Womack, the negro was about enlisting. The order of Capt. Womack was handed to Col. Meriwether, who turned the parties over to the officers.

Without introducing any testimony for the defense, the counsel for both sides stated that they had agreed that the case should go before the Circuit Court, and the parties were held in \$600 to answer, Capt. Dunn and Col. Livingstone going on their bonds.

THE RACES YESTERDAY.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a fair attendance at Woodlawn yesterday, including a number of the fair sex, who, braving the storm, gazed the ladies' stand with their smiling faces. The track, owing to the late rains, was very heavy, and the first race, though well contested, was not made at the time expected by those who were in attendance. At the commencement "Jim" was the favorite at about two to one, though the other horses had their backers, who were willing to lay even upon them at the odds.

For the first heat the horses got off well together, but before making the first turn "Jim" and "Battie" fell to the rear—"Patt" being in the lead and "Maul Brooks" second. In this condition they ran until nearing the three quarter pole, when "Maul Brooks" made for the lead, notwithstanding the efforts of the driver of "Patt" to win the heat. The heat was awarded to "Maul Brooks" in 247; "Patt" second, "Jim" third, and "Battie" fourth.

On the start being given for the second heat "Patt" was in the lead, closely followed by the balance, "Maul Brooks" being the contending horse. On making the first turn "Maul Brooks" broke and fell to the rear. She was soon brought down to her work and made for the lead, and in the home stretch she took the lead, notwithstanding the efforts of the driver of "Patt" to win the heat. The heat was awarded to "Maul Brooks" in 247; "Patt" second, "Jim" third, and "Battie" fourth.

On the start being given for the second heat "Patt" was in the lead, closely followed by the balance, "Maul Brooks" being the contending horse. On making the first turn "Maul Brooks" broke and fell to the rear. She was soon brought down to her work and made for the lead, and in the home stretch she took the lead, winning the heat in 247.

Up to this time "Jim" had been the favorite, but those who are styled the "knowing ones" began to change and "Maul Brooks" became the favorite. The star for this heat was a good one, the horses getting off well together. The heat laid between "Jim" and "Maul Brooks." On the back stretch "Jim" ran a considerable distance and evidently gained some. On entering the home stretch he was in the lead which he kept, winning the heat in 247.

"Jim" winning this heat made a change in the betting, and he again became the favorite, though at small odds, against "Maul Brooks," the other two selling at a mere pittance to fill up. This heat was well contested, but "Maul Brooks" was too fast for her competitors and won the heat in 247.

There were several claims of foul made by the drivers, but none of them were allowed by the judges. We annex the summary.

FIRST RACE—Match race for \$100 a side; pay or play; mile heats, 3 best in 5.

1. W. Brown, name b. g. Snow Storm..... 3 1 2
2. M. Shute, name b. g. Tom O'Neal..... 3 2
3. George A. Green name b. g. Pat..... 3 2 3
4. Robert Johnson, name b. m. Maul Brooks..... 1 1 2 1

5. 100. Wholesale Millinery Goods 516.

FALL. 1864.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—We will have this season, as usual, a large and varied stock of hats, bonnets, veils, ribbons, belts, head nets, and quite a variety of dress trimmings. They are now fully prepared to give every indulgence to city and country milliners and merchants. Their sale is at 10% above cost. All articles of value are manufactured in our own workshops.

JOHN TAYLOR & DAVID CRAYFILLE, 305 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.—We wish to inform our customers that we will receive hats, bonnets, veils, ribbons, belts, head nets, and quite a variety of dress trimmings. They are now fully prepared to give every indulgence to city and country milliners and merchants. Their sale is at 10% above cost. All articles of value are manufactured in our own workshops.

JOHN TAYLOR & DAVID CRAYFILLE, 305 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MARRIED, By Rev. G. W. Bush, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday the 25th inst., Mr. Chas. T. Tucker and Miss Fannie R. Haar.

DIED, After a short and painful illness, at his residence, in Fisherville, Sept. 26th, at 6 o'clock, John H. Lane, aged 61.

There was nothing of interest in the second race. Lick's horse, which was entered after the first match was closed, had everything his own way, and won the race easily in two straight heats. The following is the

SUMMARY.—Second Race—Match race for \$1,000 each; pay or play; mile heats, 3 best in 5.

1. W. Brown, name b. g. Snow Storm..... 3 1 2
2. M. Shute, name b. g. Tom O'Neal..... 3 2
3. George A. Green name b. g. Pat..... 3 2 3
4. Robert Johnson, name b. m. Maul Brooks..... 1 1 2 1

5. 100. Wholesale Millinery Goods 516.

Time—2:47. 2:47. 2:47. 2:47. 2:47.

MASONIC NOTICE.—CALLED MEETING OF KING SOLOMON'S LODGE NO. 1, A. F. & A. M. 18th will be held at their hall, 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky., on Friday evening, 2d ult.

WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Dressed & Painted...
M. J. HARRIS, Manager.
Benefit of the young American Star-Sisters.
Last night was the engagement of the HOLY MAN OPERA TRIOUPE.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30TH, 1864, THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE WITH THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

To conclude with
HOSPITAL, OR, THE GOOD FAIR AND THE SILENT PRAYER.

Our notices will be given of the commencement of regular Dramatic Season.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 8½ o'clock.

Admission—Private Boxes \$6; Dress Box, \$4; Dress Circle, \$2; Stalls without extra charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Benefit of Mr. P. BARRETT.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30TH, 1864, WILL THE PERFORMANCE BE WITH THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

Dreams of Delusion.

Bernard Harrelle.....Mr. L. F. Barrett.

To conclude with the drama of

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Stephen Plum.....Mr. L. F. Barrett

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 8½ o'clock.

Persons of improper character.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Box Office open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission—Dress Circles and Parquets \$2; Grand Stalls \$1.50; Boxes \$1.25; Dress Circle \$1; Stalls \$0.75; Grand Stalls \$0.50; Gallerie \$0.25.

Costumes \$0.25.

For further information, see Mr. L. F. Barrett.

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'S

Metropolitan and

Quadruple Combination,

CONSISTING OF

GRAND CIRCUS,

HERR DREISBACH'S

EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE,

Sands, Nathans & Co.'s

Performing Elephants,

The Gigantic Hippopotamus,

OR, "JESSEMOOTH."

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

THIS SPECIMEN OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

TO BE FOUND IN ANY LIBRARY.

OF HOLY WRIT, OF WHICH THERE IS NOT LIKELY

Daily Democrat.

Paper Ships and Paper Guns.

A CURIOUS STORY—IS IT A HOAX?

The London Observer describes a new preparation of paper of a remarkable character. The uses to which it may be applied were explained on the 13th of August, at the Phenix Works, Battersea, as follows:

There were tubes made of paper which had been tested in the most satisfactory way. They are, of course, very much lighter than ordinary iron tubes, and they stand the test of rocket firing equally as well as those of metal. Not less remarkable were the thick slabs and boards made of paper. These boards, of one inch in thickness, had been tested by bullet and ball, and the result showed that their power of resistance was equal to ten inches of solid oak. The bullet, which had passed so far through the paper board as to cause a projecting surface at the rear, would have gone clean through the oak, fracturing it in all directions, while the paper board had not suffered a scratch. These paper boards are admirably adapted for the sides of ships; their specific gravity is somewhat less than that of oak, and they are easily fixed to the framework of vessels. They have, however, this additional advantage over timber, they do not require copper sheathing to prevent fouling, they are non-absorbent and neither animal nor vegetable life flourishes upon their surface, as is the case with timber and iron. They have also this further advantage, that they are incumbent. No amount of heat will set them in a blaze. The application of great heat will produce combustion in the immediate neighborhood of the flame, but nothing like ordinary burning is quite out of the question. In addition, however, to all these good qualities, they have positively the advantage over timber and iron in the matter of cost.

M. Szyber, the inventor, well-known for the successful manner in which he has arrested the decay of certain portions of the exterior of the House of Parliament, has discovered a fiber which grows in the southern portions of Germany, and which may be converted into a rough kind of paper at a cost so trifling as to enable him to compete with the builders of timber and iron ships. Not content, however, with forming the sides of ships of paper, the inventor is now engaged in the construction of light field pieces, specially adapted for mountain warfare, and thus deriving from sources already obtained by experiments with paper, the still to be found in answer to the purpose admirably. Tubes have already been formed of this prepared paper, and they have stood the test against iron in the most satisfactory manner.

So far as we were enabled to ascertain the process of manufacture, it consists of lapping sheets or rolls of paper moistened with a solution of which zopyzine is the principal ingredient, one over the other, until the requisite degree of thickness or strength is attained, and exposing the material for a short time until it becomes thoroughly hardened. This zopyzine is the nature of a gum, and is found in considerable quantities in Egypt. It has the peculiarity of giving extraordinary hardness to any surface upon which it is placed, and it was very extensively used in the preparation employed for preserving the stone in the exterior of the House of Commons. It has also been used for the exterior of the Bank of England, the interior of the dome of St. Paul's, on which Mr. Penrose has painted his frescoes, and it has just been applied with extraordinary success to the arches of the London, Chatham and Dover railway at the Elephant and Castle station, which have lately suffered considerably from damp and the infiltration of water from the roadway.

There appears to be no limit to the application of this useful material. In addition to the preservation of paper, linen, stone, brick, plaster, and other materials, another most useful application of the advantage was shown in the perfection of a material resembling flock paper, and suitable for carpets, which can be prepared of any color and with endless variety of pattern. A slight alteration in the mode of treatment converts canvas into a description of oilcloth, which will stand any amount of wear, as may be seen from some pieces which have been for several months laid down in the workshops at Battersea. The materials of a house are now in course of conversion for the purpose of saving the expensiveness of removing emigrants' houses temporarily churches and barracks. Already large quantities of a material known as "spanion," or leather cloth, is manufactured by the use of this extraordinary substance, and made up into boots and shoes, which rival in the durable qualities the best kinds of leather, and it is equally valuable for preserving stone, brick, works in plaster, or any similar substance.

Idaho—Increasing Emigration—dian War—The Miners.

A letter to the Liberty (Mo.) Tribune, dated at Virginia City, Idaho, July 16, describes the condition of the Territory as follows:

I have been here over a month, during which time wagons have been coming in all the time in our unbroken line, and will still come. When I arrived here there were more men here than could get work—a sufficient number wintered here to work out this gulf of fifteen miles in length. But a few days ago four hundred wagons came in from the States, under the guidance of the "Mountain Men." Who succeeded in opening new routes on the eastern side of the Big Horn Mts., without difficulty or opposition from savage tribes, as many expected. I have conversed with several that came this route, and they all concur in saying that they have found abundant water, grass and wood, and it is said to be four hundred miles nearer than going through South Pass, and crossing the Rocky Mountains to the eastern side again.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of emigration to this place, there are many leaving every day; some for the West, some back to the States, and many for the Kootenay mines, five hundred miles north, in the British dominions. One hundred wagons leave next week for the States, by way of the Bridger cut-off. The time is close at hand, however, when, by reason of the great stampede ever witnessed from a gold region will commence, that will compete, in some respects, with the panic-stricken armadas of modern times.

The headwaters of the Missouri—the Jefferson, the Madison and the Gallatin—three main forks, are rapidly filling up along their fertile valleys with the surplus of emigration, and many farms will be opened next season. Wheat and vegetables will be raised in abundance there this season, by the few farms that were opened there this spring.

Our fathers both in the Northland in the South pursued our ancestors "P. Puritanism." That shows that none of them even contemplated or left any room for a succession. "P. Puritanism" and "Union," they must be as long as the sun and moon endure and the stars of heaven continue to shine. Had Athens and Sparta, Argos and Corinth, Thebes and Plato, and other Greek States been united, instead of succeeding from each other, and fighting each other, Greece would have been the most powerful nation on earth, and might have remained so to this day. And if we remain united no nation under heaven will ever venture to attack us with a hope of success. Divided, we shall become the scorn of tyrants and a cause of sorrow in the hearts of all who love civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

With many thanks for your kind welcome, I remain yours truly,

JONAS KING.

"Ah, John, you won't have me much longer." I shall never leave this bed alive.

"Please thyself, Batty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with great equanimity. "I have been a good wife to you, John, persisted the dying woman. "Middlin' Batty, middlin'" responded the matter-of-fact husband.

"Sorry, can you cipher in two syllables?" "Yeth thir—thepell in the ruc of three all day long."

"Smart boy. Now see if you can tell what a pint of cold sraw will come to at a cent a yard."

"Well, my say, do a schoolmaster know what a cent a yard means?" said a schoolmaster to a pupil.

"Give him the 'Mitten.'

Seventeen years ago there was a fair girl so sweetly lovely, so refined, that she still lives to my mind as almost akin to the angels. She was wood and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a fine pack of hounds. He neither played cards, drank wine, nor used tobacco. He lived on his money, the interest of which alone would have supported a family handsomely. I never saw a fair bride again until a few days ago. Seventeen years had passed away, and with them her beauty and her youth—her husband's fortune and his life, during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio river, near Blennerhassett's island; a whole family in one single room, subsisting on bacon and corn bread. The husband had no business capacity. He was a gentleman of education, but refinement of character, and when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For awhile he floundered about, first trying one thing and then another, but failure was written on them all. He, however, finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation small; it was his master's duty acceptably, he overworked himself and died, leaving his widow and six girls in utter destitution. In seventeen years the sweet and joyous and beautiful girl had become a broken-hearted, care-worn, poverty-stricken widow, with a house full of helpless children.

Young women! If a rich young man asks you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

Whatever may be a young man's qualities, if he is fond of going to the theater, refuse him.

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten."

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fast horses and pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when you ask his hand "refuse him."

If a young man speaks to you to marry him, tell him no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he could make a living, if he were thrown on his own resources, to give him your respect, "refuse him the mitten